

HIS POLICY ANNOUNCED

President Roosevelt Tells What
May Be Expected if He Is
Elected in November.

ARRAIGNS THE DEMOCRATS

Says They Have Left Impression
That They Will Carry Out
Republican Policies if
Successful.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of good citizens who do not call them-
selves republicans said "Amen."

In pursuance of the usual custom,
the convention appointed a committee,
of which it honored me with the chair-
manship, to wait on you and inform
you of its action, which duty, speak-
ing for the committee, I now cheer-
fully perform, with the hope and the
confident expectation that a majority
of the people of the republic will in
November next approve the action of
the convention by choosing electors
who will assure your election to the
presidency as your own successor.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

Outlines His Plan of Campaign and
Arraigns the Democrats.

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech
was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the
Notification Committee:—I am deeply
sensible of the high honor conferred
upon me by the representatives of the
republican party assembled in con-
vention, and I accept the nomination
for the presidency with solemn realiza-
tion of the obligations I assume. I
heartily approve the declaration of
principles which the national conven-
tion has adopted and at some future
day I shall communicate to you, Mr.
Chairman, more at length and in de-
tail a formal written acceptance of the
nomination.

Three years ago I became president
because of the death of my lamented
predecessor. I then stated that it was
my purpose to carry out his principles
and policies for the honor and the in-
terest of the country. To the best of
my ability I have kept the promises
thus made. If next November my
countrymen confirm at the polls the
action of the convention you repre-
sent, I shall, under Providence, con-
tinue to work with an eye single to the
welfare of all our people. A party is
of worth only insofar as it promotes
the national interest, and every offi-
cial, high or low, can serve his party
best by rendering to the people the
best service of which he is capable.
Effective government comes only as
the result of the loyal co-operation of
many different persons. The members
of a legislative majority, the officers
in the various departments of the ad-
ministration and the executive and
legislative branches as towards each
other, must work together with subor-
dination of self to the common end
of successful government. We will
have been entrusted with power as
public servants during the past seven
years of administration and legisla-
tion and now come before the people
content to be judged by our record
of achievement. In the years that have
gone by we have made the deed square
with the word; and if we are con-
tinued in power we shall unwaveringly
follow out the great lines of public
policy which the republican party has
already laid down; a public policy to
which we are giving and shall give a
united and therefore an efficient sup-
port.

In all of this we are more fortunate
than our opponents, who now appeal
for confidence on the ground, which
some express and some seek to have
confidentially understood, that if tri-
umphant they may be trusted to prove
false to every principle which in the
last eight years they have laid down
as vital and to leave undisturbed those
very acts of the administration be-
cause of which they ask that the ad-
ministration itself be driven from pow-
er. Seemingly their present attitude
as to their past record is that some
of them were mistaken and others in-
sincere. We make our appeal in a
wholly different spirit. We are not
constrained to keep silent on any vital
question; we are divided on no vital
question; our policy is continuous and
is the same for all sections and local-
ities. There is nothing experimental
about the government we ask the peo-
ple to continue in power, for our per-
formance in the past, out proved gov-
ernmental efficiency is a guarantee as
to our promises for the future. Our
opponents, either openly or secretly,

according to their several tempera-
ments, now ask the people to trust their
present promises in consideration of
the fact that they intend to treat their
past promises as null and void. We
know our own minds and we have
kept of the same mind for a sufficient
length of time to give to our policy
coherence and sanity. In such a fun-
damental matter as the enforcement of
the law we do not have to depend upon
promises, but merely to ask that our
record be taken as an earnest promise
of what we shall continue to do. In
dealing with the great organiza-
tions known as trusts, we do not have
to explain why the laws were not en-
forced, but to point out that they actu-
ally have been enforced and that
legislation has been enacted to in-
crease the effectiveness of their en-
forcement. We do not have to propose
to "turn the rascals out," for we have
shown in every deed that whenever by
diligent investigation a public official
can be found, who has betrayed his
trust he will be punished to the full
extent of the law without regard as
to whether he was appointed under a
republican or a democratic administra-
tion. This is the efficient way to turn
the rascals out and to keep them out,
and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover the betrayals of trust in the
last seven years have been insignifi-
cant in the number when compared
with the extent of the public service.
Never has the administration of the
government been on a cleaner and
higher level; never has the public work
of the nation been done more honest-
ly and efficiently.

Assuredly it is unwise to change
the policies which have worked so well
and which are now working so well.
Prosperity has come at home. The
national honor and interest have been
upheld abroad. We have placed the
finances of the nation upon a sound
gold basis. We have done this with
the aid of many who were formerly
our opponents, but who would neither
openly support nor silently acquiesce
in the heresy of unsound finance; and
we have done it against the convinced
and violent opposition of the mass of
our present opponents who still re-
fuse to recant the unsound opinions
which for the moment they think it
inexpedient to assert. We know what
we mean when we speak of an honest
and stable currency. We mean the
same thing from year to year. We do
not have to avoid a definite and con-
clusive commitment on the most im-
portant issue which has recently been
before the people, and which may at
any time in the near future be before
them again. Upon the principles which
underlie this issue the convictions of
half of our number do not clash with
those of the other half. So long as the
republican party is in power the gold
standard is settled, not as a matter of
because of shifting conditions in the
production of gold in certain mining
centers, but in accordance with what
we regard as the fundamental prin-
ciples of national morality and wis-
dom.

Under the financial legislation we
have enacted there is now ample cir-
culation for every business need; and
every dollar of this circulation is worth
a dollar in gold.

We have reduced the interest bear-
ing debt and in still larger measure
the interest on that debt. All of the
war taxes imposed during the Spanish
war have been removed with a view to
relieve the people and to prevent the
accumulation of an unnecessary sur-
plus. The result is that hardly ever
before have the expenditures and in-
come of the government so closely cor-
responded. In the fiscal year that has
just closed the excess of income over
the ordinary expenditures was nine
millions of dollars. This does not take
account of the fifty millions expended
out of the accumulated surplus for the
purchase of the isthmian canal. It is
an extraordinary proof of the sound
financial condition of the nation that
instead of following the usual course
in such matters and throwing the bur-
den upon posterity by an issue of
bonds, we were able to make the pay-
ment outright and yet after it to have
in the treasury a surplus of one hun-
dred and sixty-one millions. More-
over, we were able to pay this fifty
millions of dollars out of hand without
causing the slightest disturbance to
business conditions.

We have enacted a tariff law under
which during the past few years the
country has attained a height of ma-
terial well-being never before reached.
Wages are higher than ever before.
That whenever the need arises there
should be a readjustment of the tariff
schedules is undoubted; but such
changes can with safety be made only
by those whose devotion to the prin-
ciple of a protective tariff is beyond
question; for otherwise the changes
would amount not to readjustment but
to repeal. The readjustment when
made must maintain and not detract
the protective principle. To the farm-
er, the merchant, the manufacturer,
this is vital; but perhaps no other man

is so much interested as the wage
worker in the maintenance of our
present economic system, both as re-
gards the finances and the tariff. The
standard of living of our wage work-
ers is higher than that of any other
country and it cannot so remain un-
less we have a protective tariff which
shall always keep as a minimum a
rate of duty sufficient to cover the
difference between the labor cost here
and abroad. Those who, like our op-
ponents, "denounce protection as rob-
bery," thereby explicitly commit them-
selves to the proposition that if they
were to revise the tariff no heed would
be paid to the necessity of meeting
this difference between the standards
of living for wage workers here and
in other countries; and therefore on
this point their antagonism to our po-
sition is fundamental. Here again we
ask that their promises and ours be
judged by what has been done in the
immediate past. We ask that sober
and sensible men compare the workings
of the present tariff law, and the con-
ditions which obtain under it, with
the workings of the preceding tariff
law of 1894 and the conditions which
that tariff of 1894 helped to bring
about.

We believe in reciprocity with for-
eign nations on the terms outlined in
President McKinley's last speech,
which urged the extension of our for-
eign markets by reciprocal agreements
whenever they could be made without
injury to American industry and labor.
It is a singular fact that the only
great reciprocity treaty recently adopt-
ed—that with Cuba, was finally op-
posed almost alone by the representa-
tives of the very party which now
states that it favors reciprocity. And
here again we ask that the worth of
our words be judged by comparing
their deeds with ours. On this Cuban
reciprocity treaty there were at the
outset grave differences of opinion
among ourselves; and the notable thing
in the negotiation and ratification of
the treaty, and in the legislation which
carried it into effect, was the highly
practical manner in which without
sacrifice or principle these differences
of opinion were reconciled. There was
no rupture of a great party, but an
excellent practical outcome, the result
of the harmonious co-operation of two
successive presidents and two suc-
cessive congresses. This is an illus-
tration of the governing capacity which
entitles us to the confidence of the
people not only in our purposes but in
our practical ability to achieve these
purposes. Judging by the history of
the last 12 years, down to this very
month, is there justification for be-
lieving that under similar circum-
stances and with similar initial differ-
ences of opinion, our opponents would
have achieved any practical result?

We have already shown in actual
fact that our policy is to do fair and
equal justice to all men, paying no
heed to whether a man is rich or poor;
paying no heed to his race, his creed,
or his birthplace.

We recognize the organization of
capital and the organization of labor
as natural outcomes of our industrial
system. Each kind of organization is
to be favored so long as it acts in a
spirit of justice and of regard for
the rights of others. Each is to be
granted the full protection of the law,
and each in turn is to be held to a
strict obedience to the law; for no man
is above it and no man below it. The
humblest individual is to have his
rights safeguarded as scrupulously
as those of the strongest organization,
for each is to receive justice, no more
and no less. The problems with which
we have to deal in our modern indus-
trial and social life are manifold, but
the spirit in which it is necessary to
approach their solution is simply the
spirit of honesty, of courage, and of
common sense.

In inaugurating the great work
of irrigation in the west the admin-
istration has been enabled by congress
to take one of the longest strides ever
taken under our government toward
utilizing our vast national domain for
the settler, the actual homemaker.

Ever since the continent was discov-
ered the need of an isthmian canal to
connect the Pacific and the Atlantic
has been realized; and ever since the
birth of our nation such a canal has
been planned. At last the dream has
become a reality. The isthmian canal
is now being built by the government
of the United States. We conducted
the negotiation for its construction
with the nicest and most scrupulous
honor, and in a spirit of the largest
generosity toward those through whose
territory it was to run. Every sinis-
ter effort which could be devised by
the spirit of faction, or the spirit of
self-interest, was made in order to de-
feat the treaty with Panama and
thereby prevent the consummation of
this work. The construction of the
canal is now an assured fact; but most
certainly it is unwise to trust the car-
rying out of so momentous a policy

(Continued on Page Three.)

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